

INTIMATIONS

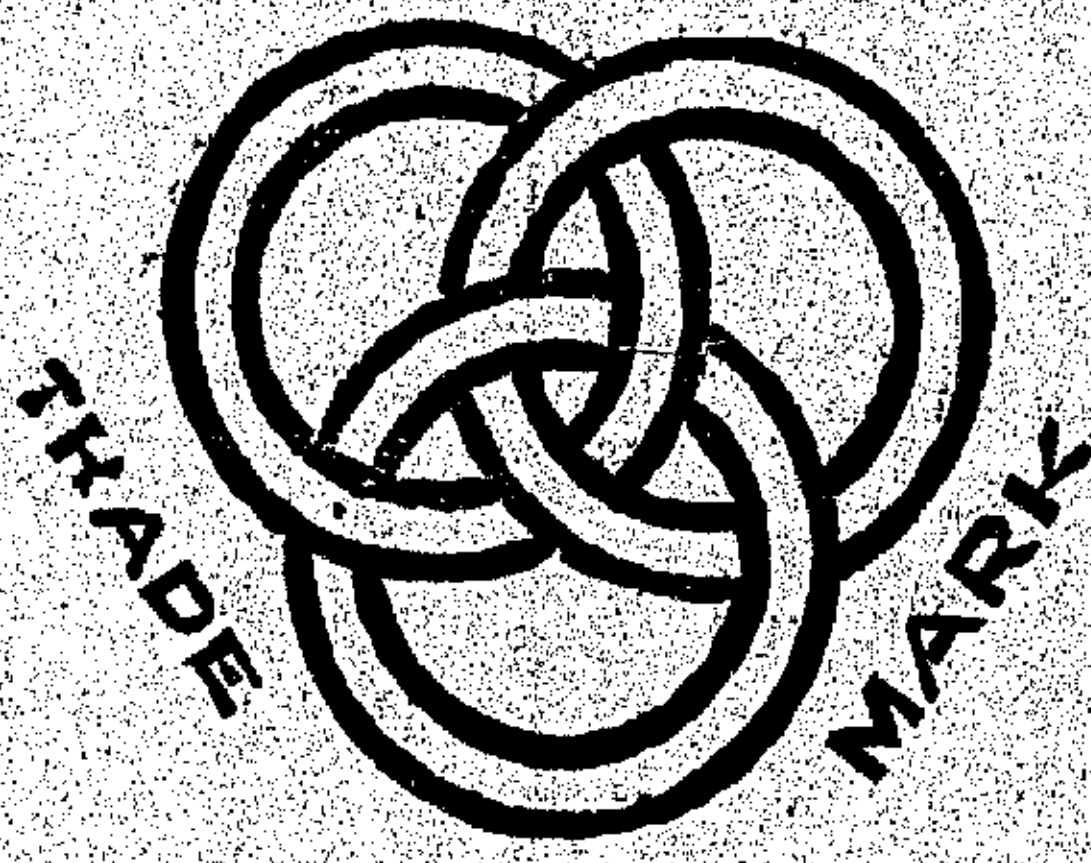


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17890	a A Stein Song	...	...	Pietro Deiro
17890	b Success Medley	...	...	Alma Cluck
64190	From the land of the sky blue water	...	...	M. Elman
64190	Les Farfadets	...	...	de Gorgorza
64190	O sole mio	...	...	de Pachmann
74293	Nocturne op. 16 F Maj.	...	...	Frances Alda
74400	Toica-Viesi d'arte	...	...	E. Caruso
88002	Boheme-Cue gelida manina	...	...	

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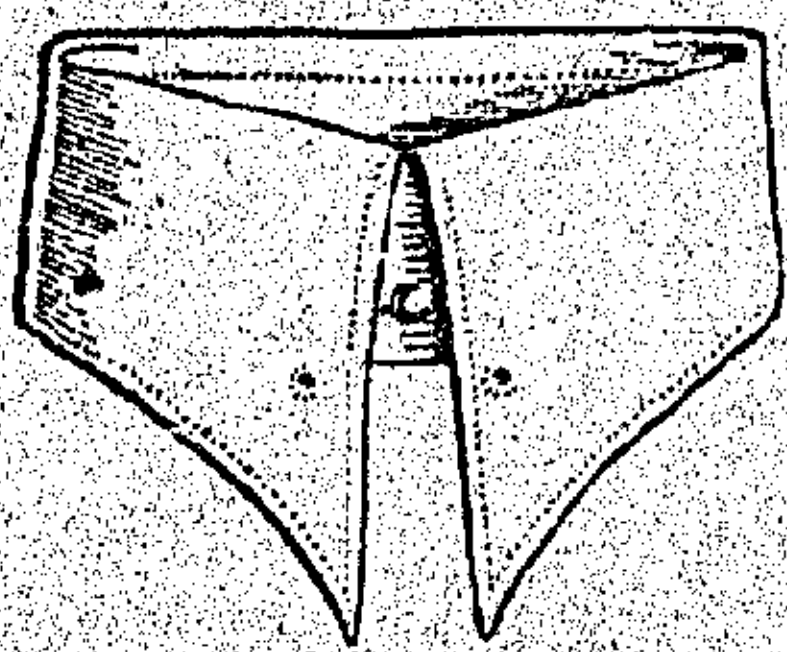
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HONGKONG CHINESE Y.M.C.A.

FOUNDATION STONE-LAYING OF NEW BUILDING

The foundation-stone of the new building which is being erected at Bridges Street for the Chinese Y.M.C.A. was formally laid by the Bishop of Victoria on Saturday. The site of the function was gaily decorated with flags and bunting, and there was a large attendance of Europeans and Chinese interested in the welfare and activities of the organization. Among those present, besides the Bishop, were—Professor A. C. Middleton Smith (chairman of the Building Committee), Mr. J. L. McPherson (general secretary of the Y.M.C.A.), Major McDonald, Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of Schools), Mr. R. F. Raven (architect of the building), Mr. Chan Harr (president, Chinese Y.M.C.A.), Rev. Yung Pak, Rev. Cheung Chuk Ling, Mr. Yung Sing Chun, Mr. Jan Con Sang, Dr. T. M. Wan, Mr. Ho Leison, Mr. S. C. Lin, Mr. Yue Wo Hing (contractor for the building) and others.

Professor Middleton Smith, in opening the proceedings, said he had been invited by the International Y.M.C.A. Committee, as representing the donors of the Building, to be Chairman of the Building Committee, to assist in getting the greatest value for the money so generously given. He had gladly accepted the position for the reason that the building was a direct gift to the young men of Hongkong, as all the money for it came from without the Colony. The donors were Mrs. W. E. Blackstone and Mr. Cyrus K. McCormick, both of Chicago, and both noted for their many acts of liberality. Although both give large donations to many objects, he believed they never did so recklessly, but always with judgment. They wished and expected to see benefits accrue from their investment, and in giving the large sum of \$75,000 (gold) for this building they had shown their confidence in the young Chinese men of Hongkong that it will be wisely and well. He could assure them that the Building Committee had done everything to see the work was being well-carried out, and in this connection the Committee had been very much indebted to Major MacDonald for a great deal of technical assistance. (Applause.) They also felt it a great honour that the Bishop of Victoria had come to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone. (Applause.) He then called on Mr. Chan Harr, President of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., to take charge of the programme, most of which would be carried out in the Chinese language.

Mr. CHAN HARR said—As President of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association this year, I have the honour to welcome you all here this afternoon to this most important ceremony, perhaps the most important yet in the history of our Association in Hongkong—the laying of the foundation-stone of a handsome building to be dedicated to the service of young men in Hongkong. The foundation of the Association itself was laid some years ago, and upon that foundation has grown an organization so large and important that it has become necessary to find for it suitable headquarters, in which and from which it can do its work. Some years ago, when it became apparent that a building for the Association was urgently needed, kind friends in the United States, through the agency of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A., generously offered to contribute the necessary funds, on the condition that the local Board of Directors should provide the site. In little over three years members and friends of the Association in Hongkong contributed the money necessary for the site, and now, after some delay, the building is at last under way. As the work of the Association has continued to grow steadily but surely until it has reached its present proportions, so we hope and trust the building will rise day after day upon the stone which will be laid this afternoon, until we may all meet again some months hence to open the doors of a magnificent structure to be used for the welfare of the Chinese young men of Hongkong. (Applause.) Let me again express the satisfaction that the directors feel in seeing so many here on this occasion. (Applause.)

After the singing of the Doxology the Rev. Yung Pak read a portion of Scripture and the Rev. Cheung Chuk Ling engaged in prayer. Greetings from Y.M.C.A.s all over China were read by

Mr. Yung Shiu Chun and Mr. S. C. Liu (of the National Committee); Mr. Jan Con Sang described the contents of the box to be placed in the cavity of the stone, which included copies of all the local newspapers, English and vernacular, current coins, postage stamps, miniature national flags of Britain, America and China beautifully coloured on silk, a Chinese Bible, etc.; Dr. T. M. Wan gave a history of the Association; and Mr. Ho Leison set forth the plans of the Association.

LAYING THE STONE

Prior to the laying of the stone, Prof. Middleton Smith asked the Bishop to accept a silver trowel, in case, which had been presented by the contractor (Mr. Yue Wo Hing), for the purpose of laying the stone.

The Bishop returned thanks for the handsome gift, which he said he would always treasure as a precious memento of a very interesting occasion, and hand it down to his children as an heirloom. (Applause.) In performing the ceremony of laying the stone, the Bishop said—The Lord be with you, and with thy spirit. Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Christ Jesus. In the faith of Jesus Christ we place this head-stone in the foundation; in the name of God, the Father, God, the Son and God, the Holy Ghost. Here we true faith, the fear of God and brotherly love ever remain. May this place ever be set apart for the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of young men and the praise of the most holy name of our Lord Jesus Christ, who ever liveth with the Father and the Holy Ghost one God, world without end. O God, who art the shield and defence of Thy people, be ever at hand we beseech Thee to protect and sustain the builders of this house; keep them in their building from all sin, and shelter them from all accident and peril; that the work, which through Thy mercy, hath now been begun, may by their labour, be brought to a happy end, through Jesus Christ, Our Lord. Amen.

After the ceremony the Bishop said—You have conferred a great honour upon me in asking me to lay the foundation-stone of this new building. By doing so I suppose the Committee desire to emphasize the word "Christian" in the designation of this institution. I assume that I am invited to perform this function because I happen to be the Bishop of a section of the Christian Church in Hongkong and because I am regarded as, perhaps, in some way representing the whole Christian Society that was formed by Christ Jesus. The Y.M.C.A. is undenominational, and is the handmaiden of all sections of the Christian Church; its activities are, as has been well stated, the activities of the Churches represented; and the results of its work either return directly to the Churches in the form of new or more efficient members or express the Church's outreach among the young men of the community through its special union effort. I regard this building as a monument, also an international effort. This is a British Colony and the British Government is its friendly overlord; such institutions as the Y.M.C.A. have been through it that it has been possible to acquire this valuable site, the money for which has been largely contributed by Chinese and the building itself is being given by American friends, so it is indeed a permanent standing memorial of brotherly co-operation between the vast empire of Great Britain and the Great Republics of China and America. I pray that it may ever promote peace and harmony amongst these great powers. The Y.M.C.A. in whatever country it exists soon proves itself indigenous. Here as elsewhere it has a self-supporting and self-governing basis and it has proved itself peculiarly adapted to the Chinese mind. The number of Chinese secretaries is now largely in excess of the foreign secretaries and everyone rejoices that it is the support and co-operation of so many Chinese gentlemen from the highest officials down to the humble members of the community. It has a very wide scope for its activities. Every Briton must have a warm place in his heart for the Y.M.C.A. as he thinks of its magnificent work amongst our soldiers at the front. (Applause.) The "huts," as they are called, where our men go for rest and refreshment, are proving of inestimable value, and sections of the community who formerly were cold towards the Y.M.C.A. are now its ardent advocates. In China and Hongkong also we have abundant illustrations of its promotion of the social, sanitary, educational and physical welfare of the people. I expect the reason of public opinion on the part of the Chinese in this Colony being in favour of vaccination is, to some extent, due to the influence of the Y.M.C.A. We may well be thankful for the work that is being done amongst the student class, who are often sorely tempted and inadequately safeguarded. The remarkable enthusiasm that is now evinced by Chinese young men for physical exercise has been promoted so that now the Y.M.C.A. stands for a sound mind in a sound body. I feel it is my business to remind you all of its essentially Christian character. Its acting and controlling members and its executive staff are and must be members of Christian Churches. Its true aim is not only the physical and mental welfare of a man, but also his spiritual well-being. I hope the word "Christian" will never be written small over these buildings, and I trust that its occupants will ever remember that it is not enough to have good buildings, well-attended classes and big subscription lists, but it needs the spirit of the Christ. That is what China needs as all other nations to-day. It is this spirit that will produce the kind of integrity and ability that will make this Colony and the great Republic of China an increasing influence for good in the world.

On the call of Prof. Middleton Smith three cheers were given for the Bishop, who briefly acknowledged the compliment. The proceedings were closed with the pronouncing of the benediction.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held at the Company's offices, Victoria Buildings, on Saturday. Mr. T. F. Hough, Chairman of the Company, presided, and the attendance included—Mr. J. Rodger and Mr. T. E. Pearce (Directors), Mr. A. Shelton Hooper (Secretary), and Messrs. M. S. Northcote, A. A. Alves, A. A. Fyfe, and L. S. Greenhill.

The CHAIRMAN—The report and accounts, having been in your hands for some time, I propose, with your permission, to take them as read. Our net profits for the year were \$11,741.57, as against \$13,771.07 for 1915. The cost of repairs was \$3,942.60. The cause of the decrease in the profits is that for some months we had a number of houses vacant. I am glad to say that all the houses are now occupied, although at lower rentals than they were before the war, and, with the return to more peaceful times, we hope to be able to obtain increased rentals and thereby pay a higher dividend. I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts, and shall be pleased to answer any questions the shareholders may ask. Mr. A. A. Alves seconded, and the motion was unanimously carried.

The re-election of Messrs. T. F. Hough and T. E. Pearce as Directors was proposed by Mr. A. A. Fyfe, seconded by Mr. L. S. GREENHILL, and unanimously adopted.

On the proposition of Mr. M. S. Northcote, seconded by Mr. L. S. GREENHILL, Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., was re-appointed auditor.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the shareholders for their attendance and intimated that the dividend was now payable.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

The ordinary annual general meeting of this Company was held at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday. Mr. Henry Humphreys, Chairman of the Company, presiding. The attendance included—Messrs. J. Scott, Harston, W. L. Patterson, A. O. Lang (Directors); D. E. Clark, C. B. Buyers, W. Morley, H. W. Bird, A. E. Griffin, J. M. Alves, G. C. Moxon, M. S. Northcote, and A. Shelton Hooper, with Mr. G. Rapp (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, said—The report and statement of accounts, and auditor's report have been in your hands for the past ten days, so, with your permission, I will take them as read. When we met last year I informed you that the outlook for European property in the near future was not very hopeful, but I am glad to say I was wrong, as during the last six months of the year a decided improvement set in, with the result that the 1916 rent account shows an increase of \$26,659.88 over that of the previous year. As a partial set-off we have had to pay \$5,824.72 more on account of interest. Still the balance in favour of 1916, viz. \$21,035.28, may, I think, be regarded as satisfactory. It is at least more than I had hoped for. Repairs are \$2,476.24 less than last year, but General Charges are up \$981.41. The increase is largely accounted for by lighting and caretakers' wages in connection with the twelve new flats at May Road and the six new flats at Kowloon. Turning to the liabilities and assets, the increase of \$2,350.10 in insurance reserve fund represents expired fire insurance risks underwritten by ourselves. The increase of \$69,083.11 in property is caused by payments to contractors and architects on account of the eighteen flats already mentioned. The item \$17,616.40 appearing amongst the assets is, as stated in the accounts, money due by certain of our mortgagors. The property mortgaged to us was hard hit by the war, and as the mortgagors were in arrears with their interest, we entered into possession. Your directors do not anticipate that there will eventually be any loss, otherwise provision would have been made in the accounts under review for such a contingency. During the latter part of 1916 we sold two properties at remunerative prices. The profits do not figure in the profit and loss account before you, as the purchasers do not complete the purchase until the end of this month. I have no further remarks to make, but if any shareholder has any questions to ask I shall be pleased to answer.

Mr. H. W. Bird seconded the motion, which was put to the meeting and unanimously adopted. The CHAIRMAN proposed the re-election of the retiring directors, Messrs. J. Scott, Harston, W. L. Patterson, A. O. Lang, and Dr. J. W. Noble. This was seconded by Mr. D. E. CLARK, and unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr. GRIFIN, seconded by Mr. A. B. Buyers, Messrs. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., and C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., were re-appointed auditors at an annual remuneration of \$400.

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

The following prices and statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

OPIMUM

Stocks on February 8th totalled 354 chests of Patna, 143 chests of Benares, 210 chests of Malwa, and 49 of Persia and Turkish. During the interval the exports to Shanghai, etc., were one chest of Patna and six chests of Malwa. The balance of stocks of uncertified Bengal opium on the 8th inst. was 84 chests of Patna and 133 chests of Benares. Five chests of Patna and 19 chests of Benares were boiled by Government monopoly.

EXPORTS

The Feather market is unchanged, and there is very little doing in Ginger. There is no business to report in Galangal, a small business is passing in Cassia Oil and Star Anise Oil, but nothing doing in Star Anise Oil. The Grand Nuts trade reveals no change. The same remark applies to Yunnan Tin, Saigon Cassia and Bristles.

IMPORTS

The fortnight under review has been devoid of much interest in the Cotton Yarn market, both buyers and sellers being unwilling to operate on a free scale, owing to the general uncertainty of the situation. Prices for 10s and 12s have declined about 2s and the higher counts are unchanged. Quotations:—No. 10s at \$108/133, No. 12s at \$120/133, No. 16s at \$137/158, No. 20s at \$141/174. Arrivals 1,700 bales, Sales 2,000 bales, Shipment 177. Unsold stock 6,000 bales, Bargains 20,000 bales. As to Woollens, there is no change for the better. As time goes on more and more qualities become unobtainable, or are only to be had at prices quite beyond the reach of this market. There is still no market for Raw Cotton. The Metal business opened quiet after the New Year. Dealers do not appear to commit themselves heavily. Very little new business is reported, and enquiry is poor. Prices from home and America are well maintained. The April, May, and June delivery is now the best deliveries obtainable for Bars, Nails and Wire. Many mills are full for the next 6 months. Locally, prices are slightly firmer; business, however, is dull. Up-country dealers are not keen at present prices. Tinplates cannot be obtained at less than \$18 per box, stocks at present being small. Wire Nails are slightly better, although large quantities still remain to be cleared. The 1 1/2 to 3" could be bought at \$11.50 to \$12 a box, an advance of \$1 over last week's prices, but goods could not be replaced at less than \$15. Small sizes, from 1 to 3", are badly wanted, the 1 1/2 size fetching as much as \$40. Bars are very dull. There are large quantities of Round Bars in the market, for which no brisk demand appears. Square Bars are scarce and fetch \$2 a piece more than Rounds. Plates are steady. Business was done at 30 cents a lb. Galvanized Wire is firm, but no business reported. There is no change to report in Petroleum Products. Small sales have been effected in Window Glass for forward delivery at \$14 for 1/16" thick, which is very much below the present rates at which window glass can be produced in America. Latest report to hand advises stronger market and further advance is most probable. In spite of this the home market seems to be lifeless. Coal is a nominal trade, and the Sugar market shows signs slight improvement.

As to Flour, there is no change in the general situation.

Locally: No business owing to China New Year. Quotations: American Patent, \$4; American Cut off, \$3.40; American Straight, \$3.35; Shanghai Flour, \$3 and \$3.05.

HONGKONG BANK NOTES.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended January 31st, 1917, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks, are as follows:—

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£7,831,352	\$5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	20,230,516	20,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,070,489	550,000

Total \$35,141,357 25,550,000

* Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £150,000.
† Securities with the Crown Agents £70,000.

PEACE MEETING BROKEN UP.

There was great excitement in Victoria Park over a peace meeting held by Miss Pankhurst and other members of the Workers' Suffrage Federation. Members of the Board of Trade were called thieves, the Government was abused for ignoring the peace overtures, and particularly the American Note, and the war was described as the production of the capitalists.

During the speeches two little dogs rubbed in and made an opening for active interference. Two old soldiers, waving the Union Jack and singing "The Red, White and Blue," made for the platform, and with the help of the crowd, drove it away with all upon it. Miss Pankhurst, narrowly escaped being trampled on, and Mrs. Bryce, Mrs. Cressell, and Miss Davis also fell to the ground. The police had decided not to interfere unless something very serious was anticipated, but the park-keepers did what was necessary to clear the park.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVES INSPECTION BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

There was an animated scene on the Polo Ground, Causeway Bay, on Saturday, when H.E. the Governor inspected the Hongkong Police Reserves. The general public turned up in large numbers, and the stand on the club-house was filled with a distinguished gathering, which included Lady May and the Misses May and Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G. There were between 500 and 600 men on parade, including the mounted, ambulance and machine-gun sections, and the two bands, the parade being under the command of Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R), and when the police had been formed up in review order they created a most favourable impression by their generally smart appearance. His Excellency, who was accompanied by H.E. the General Officer Commanding (Major-General Ventris), Capt. Cassell, the Hon. C.S.P. (Mr. McI. Messer), and Lieut. Kinchen Smith (the Governor's A.D.C.), was escorted on to the parade ground by the mounted section under the command of Mr. T. E. Hough A.S.P. (R). Upon arrival at the saluting base, where a large Union Jack had been hoisted, His Excellency received the salute, the band playing the National Anthem. The force was then inspected, after which a hollow square was formed, and a most interesting ceremony was performed.—P.C. Samy (Mounted Section) was called forward, and was presented with a fourth class ribbon and medal for his gallant action in arresting a burglar who, with others, had broken into 3, Kowick Street, Wanchai. An alarm was raised, and P.C. Samy arrested one of the men. A struggle took place, but P.C. Samy, although of smaller stature and hampered by a hostile crowd, stuck to his man and succeeded, with the assistance of P.S. Seull (also of the Police Reserve), in taking the robber to the Police Station.

P.C. 586 Ghulam Nabi was also called forward, and His Excellency remarked that this Reservist had rescued a Chinese who fell into the harbour. The constable was in plain clothes, but he immediately put on his police badge, and jumped into deep water and saved the man's life. When he (the Governor) had completed his enquiries he would recommend him for the Bellicose medal or for some other recognition by the Royal Humane Society. "I am well pleased with your gallant act," added His Excellency.

Addressing the force, the Governor said that it was well nigh a year ago since he last inspected them, and he had to tell them again how much the Government and the Colony appreciated their services, and how much their valuable assistance to His Majesty's Government, indirectly, was appreciated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. During the past twelve months they had continued to do their useful service, and they had gained again his full approbation. It would help some people to realise how arduous the duties which had been performed for some time past were when he said that every night 60 men performed patrol duty. That meant that 60 men gave up several hours of rest each night after their long day's work, as they were all in civil employment. In addition to that, the efficiency of the body had already released 38 members of the European force to go to the front, and very soon their services would enable another twenty to be released. He very much appreciated the fact that they had released 58 men to proceed to the field of actual hostilities. The members of that force had also been responsible for the arrest of many breakers of the law, and the regular police of the Colony appreciated very much the valuable help thus given. He congratulated them on their smart appearance, and he would like to take the opportunity of publicly conveying the thanks of the Government to several Chinese gentlemen who had assisted the force. He referred to the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, and Messrs. Un Kam Wah, Mok Cho Chuen, Tong Lei Cheong, Chiu U Tin, Lau Yik Cheuk, Chow Sui Koo, and Fung Ping Shan. The best thanks of the Colony were due to them for their generosity. He could not conclude his remarks without publicly thanking the Deputy Superintendent of Police (Reserve), Mr. F. C. Jenkin, on his own behalf and on behalf of the Colony, for his unwearied efforts in the organisation and whole management of that large force.

As His Excellency was leaving the parade ground the D.S.P. called for three cheers for the Governor, which were heartily given.

VARIETY CONCERT AT THEATRE ROYAL.

In the evening there was a large audience at the Theatre Royal for the Police Reserve variety concert, organised by Staff Inspector Wilden and P.C. George Grimble. The first part consisted of vocal and instrumental music. Mrs. Balean gave a delightful rendering of the violin solo "Rhapsodie Hongroise," for which she was loudly applauded, and her encore piece was also a most entertaining item. Mrs. Ewins proved exceedingly popular with her rendering of "A little bit of Heaven," and her encore song, which had a military swing, proved quite to the taste of the audience. Miss E. Osmund's pianoforte solo, "Etude de Concert," was a most praiseworthy performance, while the solos and duets by Messrs. England and Cawsey, and a recitation by Trooper Ralphs added to the thoroughly enjoyable nature of the first portion of the programme. Miss Camilla Castro was on the programme for a soprano solo, but she was unable to be present, owing to illness. The accompanists were Miss E. Osmund and P.C. Grimble.

The second half of the programme opened with a display of illuminated club swinging by Trooper Relph, this being followed by a three round exhibition spar between Corporal Scott, R.E., heavy-weight champion of the Colony, and P.C. W. S. Bailey (R). The latter was the first to appear and he was given a rousing cheer by many who had seen him lay big men low in the ring several years ago. Of course there was nothing in the nature of serious boxing, and the audience were highly amused at P.C. Bailey's very game efforts to shake the champion up. There were several "exciting moments" when Bailey "rained blows" on the champion's face, but the decision—a draw—proved quite popular. Scott was satisfied.

There was some really clever work when two nine-year old youngsters met in a three two-minute round contest for the "Mosquito weight championship." The boys were the offspring of "Kid" Marriott, and "Boy" Phillips. Marriott shaped like an experienced pugilist, and the audience were thoroughly entertained. Here again a draw was the result.

The referee also divided the "points" in the comic boxing match between "Young" Ward (Naval Police) and Trooper Relphs. It was a screamingly funny exhibition and the audience were kept laughing heartily throughout. The programme concluded with an interesting display of "gaol" breaking by Tom Keig, "the Eastern Wizard."

A SONG IN THE NIGHT.

THE WHISPER OF PEACE.

(Continued.)

If in the struggle you should hear the whisper
Of Peace, before the time for Peace is due
If it is uttered by a neutral people
I guess we'll know exactly what to do.
If they had felt the sting and known the sorrow
And borne the brunt from rise to setting sun,
If they had had their heart strings torn asunder,
And hurried at them fresh horrors one by one;
If they had stood, and faced, and stopped
And listened to the Music of the War,
If they had seen the horrors poured on Belgium—
I think they'd want to have a wee bit more.
If we shut shop because it's more convenient
To nations who have sat and watched the play,
If we give in and compromise the question
Of who, exactly who, has won the day,
If we would rid the world of such a tyrant
And make him pay the price and us obey,
If we want Peace; a Peace of long endurance,
We'll get it; but not now the time to cease;
If we want Peace go on and do your duty
When England sounds the bugle "Halt,"
That's Peace. TREVOR CHANNER.

THE MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.

The Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Chaplain of the Missions to Seamen, Hongkong, acknowledges with many thanks the receipt of the following monies towards the support of Chaplains and Institutes for Mine-sweepers at important bases at home:—
Collections at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday, Feb. 4th, 1917... \$421.59
Collection at St. Peter's Church... 25.00
Subscriptions received since Feb. 4th.—H.F.C. \$50. W.A. \$10.
H.P.E. \$5. Anon. \$1. 66.00
Total... \$512.59

This amount at 2s. 4d. realised \$260 12s. and has been sent home.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

CLUB DEFEAT KOWLOON.

At Kowloon on Saturday the Hongkong C.C. defeated Kowloon in a very easy manner. With the exception of Stalker and Brawn, the Kowloon batsmen made an exceedingly poor show, being all dismissed for 11s. Before the first wicket had fallen the Club had approached to within seven runs of Kowloon's score. Pearce and Mitchell making a stand which produced 108 runs, when Mitchell retired for a well-played 58. Before the second wicket had fallen the Club had won the match, 230 runs having been scored when time arrived, and there were two more wickets to fall. Pearce scored 76, the total including thirteen fours. Scores:—

KOWLOON.				
J. H. Mead, c Stark, b Brand	4			
J. Stalker, c Davison, b Glaister	28			
Dr. Forsyth, b Glaister	1			
J. V. Braga, c Kennedy, b Glaister	5			
F. W. Wood, st. Sutton, b Glaister	17			
J. P. Robinson, b Brand	3			
A. O. Brown, not out	29			
J. C. Fletcher, c Pearce, b	3			
Glaister	11			
H. Overy, l.b.w., b Pearce	4			
E. J. Edwards, c Stark, b do	4			
Rome	4			
A. A. Birnie, st. Sutton, b Pearce	4			
Extras	5			
Total	113			

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Brand	9	0	41	2
Glaister*	12	1	44	5
Pearce	4.3	0	19	2
de Rome	1	0	4	1
*Bowled one wide.				

CLUB.				
T. E. Pearce, b Wood	78			
E. J. R. Mitchell, retired	58			
F. J. de Rome, c Overy, b Stalker	12			
O. C. Stark, b Fletcher	20			
R. Kennedy, b Braga	12			
Col. Morgan, c Mead, b Braga	8			
R. A. Brand, b Braga	0			
Dr. Glaister, h.w., b Braga	0			
L. D. McNicol, not out	16			
Extras	13			
Total (for seven wickets)	220			

F. Sutton and Davison did not bat.
Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Stalker	11	0	44	1
Braga	10.2	0	36	4
Wood	4	0	35	1
Overy	3	0	34	0
Birnie	3	0	13	0
Brawn	3	0	15	0
Fletcher	3	0	22	1
Mead	1	0	8	0

UNIVERSITY v. MILITARY.

The students soundly defeated the soldiers on Saturday on the Club's ground. Going in first, the soldiers were all dismissed for 31, to which the students replied with 182. For the winners, Dixon did yeoman service with the ball, taking 7 wickets for 24 runs. Similarly Smith did good work for the soldiers, capturing 6 wickets for 31 runs. Scores:—

MILITARY.				
McGregor, b Dixon	13			
Wyatt, b Dixon	0			
Lt. Baker, b Brayshaw	3			
Dix, run out	2			
Smith, c Marley, b Dixon	9			
Page, c Fane, b Dixon	0			
Lt. Wahl, c de Sousa, b Dixon	10			
Strange, c sub, b Dixon	3			
Lawrence, b Brayshaw	7			
Davies, c de Sousa, b Dixon	5			
Palmer, not out	0			
Extras	1			
Total	53			

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dixon	11	2	24	7
Brayshaw	10.1	1	25	2

UNIVERSITY.				
R. Ponsonby Fane, b Palmer	6			
Ng See Kwong, c Smith, b Strange	31			
G. E. Marley, c Wyatt, b Strange	21			
K. Brayshaw, b Smith	29			
Prof. Wright, c and b Smith	30			
A. H. Burroughs, b Smith	17			
A. de Sousa, c Lawrence, b Baker	0			
G. Hall, b Smith	0			
W. Gittens, not out	1			
D. P. Dixon, b Smith	6			
F. J. Ede, b Smith	0			
Extras	6			
Total	182			

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baker	11	2	44	1
Palmer	4	2	20	1
Strange	6	1	34	2
Smith	7.4	0	31	6
McGregor	2	0	17	0

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

R.E. v. K.S.L.I.

These teams met in the first division of the Hongkong League, on the Club Ground, on Saturday. For a time things were rather quiet and many prophesied a slow game. A case of "hands" against Blumfield, not very far from the R.E. goal looked like a chance for the Shropshires, but the free kick brought no result. The Engineers then took the lead by the other end, and after the ball had passed and re-passed the goal several times Baker managed to put it in, although White deserved most of the credit for arranging matters. Townsend, shortly afterwards had a chance to register another, but sent a long pass from Millard high over the bar. Machin then let a chance to equalise go by, while offside spoiled another promising Shropshire effort. Morris tried a shot but Wilkinson held

it without difficulty. Blumfield cleared a dangerous corner kick, and immediately afterwards Coxon saved a very threatening shot. Machin had another rather difficult chance, but made a very poor bid. Scott and Townsend managed to beat Wall on their way to goal, but Henry, who had slipped back, upset the movement. The interval arrived with the Engineers leading by the only goal.

The second half opened with a dangerous R.E. movement, and Wall had to concede a corner to get rid of a lovely centre from Millard. Offside against White averted the danger. A lovely shot from the Shropshire right wing looked as though it had gone into the net, but the Shropshire supporters were doomed to disappointment when the ball was placed for a goal kick. Jones made a great effort to beat Coxon, but the latter saved the situation at the expense of a corner. There were numerous corners in this half—Peplow have taken at least half-a-dozen, but he put them all too far from the goal to be effective. Jones sent Peplow away with a judicious pass, and the latter put in a beautiful centre, which went right across the goal-mouth. There were two forwards there, but they missed a splendid chance. The K.S.L.I. were very aggressive at this period and the Engineers' defence was given a stiff grilling, but the Infantrymen were unable to find the net.

A muddle by Richards let in Machin and Peplow, but a free kick for the Sappers temporarily relieved the situation. Peplow tried a couple of shots, one of which only just went past the upright. Coxon was bringing off some magnificent clearances in the goal-mouth, and from one of these the R.E. got away for a brief visit to the other end. Scott put in a fine shot, which Wall headed behind, and from the resulting corner an offside goal was scored. The K.S.L.I. were not long away, however, and Bradlock put in a beauty from the right wing which hit the bar. The Sappers had a very anxious time while the Shropshires forced numerous corners and tried many shots. Nothing, however, resulted. The Engineers then claimed a corner and from it headed over. Coxon brought off a couple of fine clearances, but once again the R.E. goal was in serious danger. A corner again saved the situation. The R.E. players must have been very relieved to hear the final whistle sound, leaving them visitors by one goal to nil. Teams: R.E.—Wilkinson, Blumfield and Coxon; Hopton, Smith and Richards; Millard, White, Scott, Townsend and Baker.

K.S.L.I.—Pritchards, Clayton and Wall; Morris, Williams and Henn; Bradlock, Machin, Pritchards, Jones and Peplow.
Referee—Mr. Banks.

HONGKONG LEAGUE 1ST DIVISION.

TABLE TO DATE.										
Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.	A.	G.	P.		
R.E.	9	5	1	2	15	8	12			
K.S.L.I.	0	4	2	0	8	8	8			
Hongkong F.C.	6	4	2	0	7	4	8			
R.G.A.	7	2	3	2	3	5	6			
Navy	7	0	7	0	1	18	0			

SECOND DIVISION.

88th COY. R.G.A. v. KOWLOON.

This was the only second division match played on Saturday. Kowloon could only muster nine men, and the muddle makers were, Clemo, who is one of their best players, got injured early in the second half and had to retire. The 88th Company were the only side to score, Watson finding the net on three occasions, his first and second goals being particularly well judged. The Kowloon side was naturally much disorganised, but the forwards would have probably done considerably better if they had got rid of the ball sooner. The only object of most of them seemed to be to score, and, in consequence, they hung on to the ball until a lusty gunner took it away from them. Baxter, at outside left, and the right wing was responsible for many good attacks. Result: 88th Company, R.G.A., 3; Kowloon, 0. Referee—Mr. Jones.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. J. W. STEEL.

The funeral of the late J. W. Steel, Vicar-General, Store Officer, Royal Navy, Hongkong, took place at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon. The deceased had served 24 years, about 12 of which had been spent in China. He came to Hongkong from Weihaiwei shortly after the war broke out to take charge of the Vicar-General's Store. Deceased leaves a widow and two small children. The funeral was largely attended, amongst those present being:—Commodore Sandeman, R.N., Commander Myburgh, R.N., Civil Secretary R.N., Mr. Platt (Naval Store Officer), Messrs. Luke, Caygill, Babbage, Daniels, Spaulding, Joy, Allgood, Johnston and others. The chief mourners were Messrs. Searle and Heard. The deceased being a P.M. of Lodge Daintree, Weihaiwei, the Freemasons were represented by Wor. Bro. C. W. Heard, W.M., Wor. Bro. Woolley, P.M., Wor. Bro. Stanley, P.M., and Bros. Elliot, Jenkins, and Mace (of United Service Lodge), Wor. Bro. Hutchison, W.M., and Bro. Hart, S.W. (of the Naval Military Lodge), who acted as bearers.

Floral tributes were sent by the widow and children of the deceased, Mr. Allgood, Mr. Johnston, the Dockyard Club, R.N. Yard Police Force, Mr. and Mrs. Searle, Peggy and Sidney Searle, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Heard, Mr. Sidney Evans, Sergt. C. W. Heard, N.S.O. Dept. Surgeon and Mrs. Basil Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Platt, Q.M.S. and Mrs. Babbage, United Service Lodge (No. 1341 E.C.N.K.), Daintree Lodge (Weihaiwei, 2938 E.C.), Messrs. Ogley, Murford, Cheung Foo Chee, and Lui Man Po.—Contributed.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL, KOWLOON.

THE DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL, Kowloon, will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY Morning, February 15th, at 9 o'clock. Boarders return on February 14th. [281]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the DIVIDEND on account of the year 1916 of FIFTY CENTS (50 Cents) per Share is now Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 12th February, 1917. [279]

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. ANNUAL SHOW.

THE FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SHOW will be held on the 8th and 9th MARCH, in the Botanical Gardens.

Intending Exhibitors should send their entry forms to the Hon. Secretary not later than 23rd February.

Copies of Rules and Schedules may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

A. NICOL,

Quarry Bay.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1917. [280]



TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 12th February. Students should attend at QUEEN'S COLLEGE at 4 P.M. on that date, for Enrolment. Hongkong, 10th February, 1917. [272]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE HON. SECRETARY requests Members not to resort to the Telephone unless indicated, in which case his numbers are—

OFFICE 1806

RESIDENCE 1077

All inquiries pertaining to Accounts, etc., should be addressed to Messrs. LOWE, BRIDGMAN & MATTHEWS. [274]

RACE BOOKS.

THE only Authorised Edition of the RACE BOOK is that Published by Messrs. NORONHA & Co., WHICH IS COPIRIGHT UNDER THE ACT OF 1911. T. F. ROUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 10th February, 1917. [276]

SECOND 54 PER CENT. RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

ALTHOUGH THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WERE CLOSED on the 28th December, the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Hongkong, is prepared to accept orders for the above Loan up to the 13th February, on the Subscription Terms, i.e., as previously advertised. Hongkong, 19th January, 1917. [201]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES Nos. 243, 244, 245 and 246, for Five Shares each, \$25 paid up, Nos. 2601/2650, standing in the Register in the name of ARKHEDOR HARBERHOFF, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced to the Society on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, new Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. [176]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 858, for Five Shares, Nos. 2872/2880, standing in the Register in the name of ARKHEDOR HARBERHOFF, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Company on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, a new Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. [177]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED ONE CERTIFICATE for 25 Shares Nos. 7400/7424 and ONE CERTIFICATE for 5 Shares Nos. 51405/51447 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. T. F. ROUGH, late of 15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming, other Certificates for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged. A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED. Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. [175]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 13th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st January to the 13th February, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. CLARKE, Secretary. Hongkong, 20th January, 1917. [202]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, 17th February, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of Accounts of the Company to 31st December, 1916, with the report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 17th February, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, J. H. TAGGART, Acting-Secretary. Hongkong, 1st February, 1917. [285]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, the 22nd February, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 12th February, to THURSDAY, 22nd February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. S. BROWN, Secretary. Hongkong, 5th February, 1917. [280]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of February, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 13th February, to SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 6th February, 1917. [281]

LIFE INSURANCE.

MR. E. P. HENDERSON, late of the Indian Civil Service, 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W., who has been consulted over 21,000 times and placed annually for many years Life Policies exceeding three-quarters of a million sterling in amount, offers his advice ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE on all matters of LIFE INSURANCE, on his conditions, a copy of which can be had on APPLICATION TO THE MANAGER OF THIS NEWSPAPER.

HOLDERS OF DOUBLE ENDOWMENT DEFERRED (OR TONTINE) BONUS POLICIES in any OFFICE, BRITISH OR AMERICAN, should at once communicate with Mr. Henderson, who can show them how to strengthen their position under these Policies.

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(4) To effect an INSURANCE TO COVER THE RISKS OF THE VOYAGE HOME, should write to Mr. Henderson for his advice, which will be sent to all persons who state their occupation, are believed by him to apply in good faith, and agree to his conditions. [162]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Dr., skilful, for Harbour or Ship. Apply in own writing with copy res., stating age and salary required to— W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd., Kowloon. [105]

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No. 3, GOUGH HILL (No. 102, THE PEAK), for 3 or 4 months, from 1st June, 1917. Apply— LINSTEAD & DAVIS. [246]

TO LET.

No. 46, ELGIN STREET, 6 Room House. From 1st April. Apply to— DR. M. E. ASGER, New Post Office Building. [266]

TO LET.

"WELLBURN" No. 78, THE PEAK. From 1st April, 1917. Apply to— PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [245]

TO LET.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, "FAIRVIEW," 3, Robinson Road. Immediate possession. Apply to— DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [243]

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Conduit Road. Ready for completion on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to— H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 1 Des Vaux Road. [108]

TO LET.

No. 42, ELGIN STREET. Apply to— PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [102]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace. Apply— H. E. POLLOCK, Princes' Buildings. [97]

TO LET.

FILATS in "EWO MESS" No. 8, THE PEAK. Apply: Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [39]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Apply to— CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [72]

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GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent. For rent and other particulars apply to— Care of "Daily Press" Office. [86]

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From 1st May OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings. Apply to— SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [69]

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Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [28]

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No. 25, SHELLEY STREET. 8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellet.

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No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street. No. 56, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK).

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mrs. J. W. STEEL desires to thank all friends for their sympathy and kindness in her recent sad bereavement. [282]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 12TH FEBRUARY, 1917.

NEUTRALS AND THE WAR.

Whatever hopes of support from other neutral nations President Wilson may have entertained when he severed diplomatic relations with Germany as a protest against "unrestricted submarine warfare," they seem destined to be disappointed. Norway and Sweden have definitely declined to associate themselves with his action although, as events have shown, Germany's campaign of piracy is levying a heavy toll upon the lives and property of their subjects. Sweden even goes so far as to express "regret" that the United States has not adhered to the proposals of the Swedish Government, which "led the Scandinavian Kingdoms to adopt a system of common measures towards belligerents with a view to maintaining international law." Those measures appear to have met with such scant success that it may be doubted whether they would have satisfied Sweden if her sympathies in this war had lain in a different direction. Greece, we are told, is embarrassed by the request to define her attitude, but the ingenuity with which she has hitherto contrived to avoid giving any cause for offence to Germany may be trusted to serve her on this occasion. Spain, while declaring that she will "resolutely defend her national interests and dignity," is content for the moment with protesting against Germany's action. Holland adopts a similar tone, and adds, by way of explanation, that the reasons which govern North America's attitude to Germany do not apply in her case, as they arise out of previous negotiations. It might with equal truth be said that Holland is in a position of very uncomfortable proximity to Germany, and has the sad fate of Belgium constantly before her eyes. Of the South

American Republics Brazil and her little neighbour, Uruguay, appear to be the only two with any inclination to follow their "big brother's" lead, and they are not unlikely to be deterred by the lukewarmness of Argentina and Chile. After all, it must be remembered that these nations are a long way from the scene of the strife, and although they have a considerable volume of overseas trade, they have practically no mercantile fleets of their own other than a few coasting vessels. Therefore, while they suffer grave inconvenience, in common with the rest of the world, through Germany's ruthless sea warfare, they have no special interests at stake, and we cannot expect their concern for the maintenance of international law to be any deeper than that of the older neutral nations. The one exception to the general rule is China, for, as a telegram which we publish in another column from our Peking correspondent a ounces, she has declared her intention of severing diplomatic relations with Germany if the policy of "unrestricted submarine warfare" is persisted in. As we pointed out the other day, there are numerous Chinese included in the crews of vessels flying other nations' flags. The lives of many of these men have already been sacrificed by German torpedoes, and Germany's latest threat imperils many more. While Germany may affect to despise China's protest, she will not be insensible of the disadvantages, commercial and political, of breaking with her. German trade would suffer a serious check in a promising field and German propagandists would be curtailed of their opportunities of creating "diversions," while, on the other hand, China's relations with Japan and the rest of the Allies would become more cordial.

Viewed as a whole, the situation shows clearly that the world to-day is governed by considerations of self-interest rather than by any devotion to abstract principles of right, and this must be a painful revelation to an idealist such as President Wilson, whose league to enforce peace after the war we fear, languish if it has to depend for its success on any but the Allies. It is open to question whether those who have so far looked on with folded arms at Germany's innumerable violations of the Laws of Nations would have shown such eagerness to preserve their neutrality if the offender had been less formidable. Germany has all along acted on the principle laid down by Bismarck that any inclination on the part of neutrals to intervene must be checked by deceiving, cajoling, or terrorising them. All these expedients have been tried, and not, it must be confessed, without some measure of temporary success. They failed, however, at the outset to keep Great Britain out of the fray, despite its "contemptible little Army," and this has entirely upset Germany's calculations, which were based on a speedy victory such as she had won before by similar methods. While we and the Allies must necessarily fight at some disadvantage against an enemy which, taking the words of Clausewitz for its guidance, "makes use of unmitigated force, without sparing bloodshed," it will only strengthen our resolve to persist until the tyrant is finally overthrown. That has been emphatically affirmed by the summary rejection of the recent "peace overtures." And when once it is realised that Germany's threats of "frightfulness" are so much stage thunder because there is no longer the power to carry them into effect, the outbreak of execration and loathing which is now held back will be given free vent. Meanwhile, the Allies will prosecute their task of rescuing humanity from the thrall of militarism with all the vigour at their command, convinced of the justice of their cause and of their ability to carry it, unaided, to a triumphant conclusion.

The Hongkong and South China War Savings Association has been exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance, 1911.

Man Tat-cheung, a member of the Ambulance Platoon of the Hongkong Police Reserve, has been appointed a Public Vaccinator.

The Hongkong Horticultural Society's Annual show will be held in the Botanical Gardens on March 8th and 9th. Entries should be sent in not later than the 28th inst.

In a shooting competition at King's Park yesterday the Volunteer Reserves beat the Police Reserves, who, in turn, defeated the Volunteers. There was some exceptionally good scoring.

The American Community at Canton have, we understand, sent a telegram to President Wilson expressing satisfaction at his attitude towards Germany's policy of unrestricted submarine warfare.

The rainfall for the month of January at the Botanical Gardens was 0.46-inch on four days; at the Matilda Hospital, Mount Kellet, it was 0.44-inch on four days; and at the Police Station, Taiipo, it was 0.61-inch on four days.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place quietly in the near future, (says the N.C. Daily News) between Mr. F. W. Maze, Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin, and Miss L. Bullmore, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Bullmore of Oakwood, Queensland.

The Hongkong Observatory returns for the past month show that the average mean temperature was 55.8, the highest point reached being 68.9, on the 12th and the 26th, and the lowest 38.8 on the 6th. The rainfall was 0.345-inch, and there were 169.9 hours of sunshine. The average humidity was 63.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COAL AND IRON IN KWANTUNG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—With regard to the very interesting article which appeared in your issue of Friday, headed "Coal and Iron in Kwantung," I understand that steps have already been taken on behalf of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Company, Ltd., to raise the further capital required for the purpose of establishing blast furnaces and rolling mills in the neighbourhood. This, evidently, is in anticipation of concessions being granted by the Chinese Government to that Company which will enable it to procure all the iron ore needed from the province of Kwantung, where there is undoubtedly a vast quantity obtainable.

There being such an industry as that of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Company in existence—the only one of the kind, I believe, in South China—and this being entirely a British controlled Company, it seems to me to be manifestly to the interests, not only of the British public generally, but also of all those who have the welfare of Hongkong at heart, to give all aid possible to this Company in its present endeavours. We do not want, again, to see foreign enterprises established in South China—enterprises not in Hongkong—which will, if they do not actually injure us, at any rate in no way promote, Hongkong trade and interests. Hongkong frequently requires a good deal of "waking up"—almost as much as does China. Merchants and residents here are too prone to let things slide, and to take little trouble about the future. An opportunity has now arisen to benefit this Colony and ourselves, of which advantage should be taken. This can be done by assisting to render it possible for a Hongkong Company to supply all the needs for iron and steel articles in this part of the world.—Yours faithfully,

W. A. DOWLEY.

10th February, 1917.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

DISTRICT WATCHMEN CHARGED.

Two Chinese district watchmen were charged with larceny and assault before Mr. Melbourne. It was alleged that the first defendant entered No. 10, Moon Street, and, finding the residents playing a game of cards, demanded twenty cents. The residents gave him ten cents, but not satisfied with this amount he snatched a silver dollar from the table and ran out of the house. The residents gave chase and the defendant was caught by an Indian constable. At this point the second defendant, interceding on behalf of the first defendant, became involved in an argument with the residents and a general fight ensued. As a result of the fracas the defendants were arrested by the constable and taken to the Police Station.

After hearing evidence his Worship discharged the defendants.

CHINESE AND A MOTOR CYCLE.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood with stealing a magneto cap and spring, one petrol tank gauge, one petrol tank screw, of a total value of \$9.50 from a motor cycle at the Kowloon Horse and Garage Depot.

Defendant said he was looking at the machine and wished to know how the parts were put together. He tried it and in doing so broke the parts. He had no intention of stealing them.

Det. Sgt. Wills said the man did not live at the depot or work there, and had no business on the premises. The machine belonged to Mr. Buck, of Kowloon.

Defendant said he was sorry for what he had done. He knew some of the people in the garage. He merely tried to take some of the parts off for fun. He was very sorry.

Sgt. Wills said that, according to Mr. Buck, about \$250 worth of damage had been done. The parts would have to be sent home to be repaired; he did not think they could be replaced locally.

The defendant was remanded.

THE WAR.

THE AMERICAN-GERMAN RUPTURE: LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

"UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINISM": HEAVY TOLL OF SHIPPING AND LIVES: BRITISH INDIA LINER SUNK.

CHINA'S PROTEST TO GERMANY: THREAT TO SEVER DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

General.

LATEST CABLES. [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE AMERICAN-GERMAN RUPTURE.

IF U.S. HAS TO USE FORCE—

WASHINGTON, February 10th.
In the event of Germany compelling the United States to use force it has been learned authoritatively that President Wilson will again go before the Congress, not to ask for a declaration of war, but to follow literally the words in his recent address in the Senate—"To request authority to use the means deemed necessary to protect American seamen and people."

While details and plans have not been discussed, it is known that the arming or conveying of merchantmen is being considered.

A LLOYD GEORGE PARALLEL.

LONDON, February 11th.
Mr. Lloyd George, in a message to the *New York Times* on the Lincoln Anniversary says:—"We have welcomed the latest proof that Americans are realising that we are fighting the same battle as Lincoln in 1861. We only realised in August, 1914, that either the machine controlling the destinies of Germany would destroy the liberty of Europe, or the people of Europe must defeat its purpose by the supreme sacrifice of war. Unity and freedom are again at stake. There can be no compromise in such a war, for liberty is an issue which can only be decided by victory."

MR. GERARD'S MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, February 10th.
A Berlin message states that Mr. Gerard and the American Embassy staff received their passports last night, and leave for Switzerland to-night.

All American Consuls, Red Cross, and other relief workers have been ordered to assemble at Munich to proceed to Berne.

AMSTERDAM, February 10th.
The *Cologne Gazette* states that a number of private Americans and Americans newspaper correspondents, will leave Berlin in Mr. Gerard's train, but the representatives of the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Daily News*, the *New York World*, and Hearst's papers intend to remain in Germany.

A FURTHER CLIMB DOWN.

NEW YORK, February 11th.
It is understood that Germany has addressed to the United States a communication suggesting a discussion with a view to avoiding war.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING.

WASHINGTON, February 11th.
A Universal Training Bill has been reported to the Senate. It applies compulsion to men of 18 to 28 years of age.

A TEST FOR GERMANY.

NEW YORK, February 11th.
The cargo steamers *Orleans* and *Rochester* sailed on Saturday for the war zone, not painted as Germany has prescribed, but with the letters "U.S.A." painted a huge size on the sides of the vessels. The owners announce that they rely on the right of American vessels to traverse the seas. Both vessels are unarmed and will not resist attacks. The crews are mostly Americans. The destination is Bordeaux.

COUNT BERNSTORFF'S DEPARTURE.

WASHINGTON, February 11th.
Mr. Lansing declares that von Stumm's statement of the 10th inst. (published on page 6 of this issue) is untrue. Every facility was given to Count Bernstorff to telegraph.

A number of the German Consuls in the United States have been instructed from Berlin to go to Central South America, instead of accompanying Count Bernstorff.

COAL SHORTAGE IN HOLLAND. FACTORIES CLOSED AND TOWNS LIGHTLESS.

AMSTERDAM, February 10th.
Owing to shortage of coal 200 factories have either closed down or are working on short time. Many of the smaller towns are without light.

CHILE REFUSES ACQUISITION. A DEVIATION FROM NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, February 10th.
The Chile Government, in its reply to the German Submarine Note, refuses to acquiesce in the German measures, because they are opposed to the ancient privileges of non-combatants, and would mean a deviation by Chile from strict neutrality. Chile holds herself at liberty to claim in respect of all rights in the case of German violation thereof.

NEW G.C.M.G.

LONDON, February 11th.
The King has invested General Sir Arthur Henry McMahon with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

BRITISH WAR CREDITS. COLOSSAL TOTAL.

LONDON, February 11th.
Mr. Bonar Law, in the House of Commons on Monday, will ask the House to pass Votes of Credit for £550,000,000, making a total War Credit of £4,082,000,000.

"WAR LOAN DAY."

A HUNDRED THOUSAND MEETINGS.
LONDON, February 11th.
To-day is "War Loan Day." A hundred thousand meetings are to be held throughout the country, including demonstrations at the Royal Exchange and Trafalgar Square, where, besides a gigantic War Loan advertisement, eight captured German guns will be exhibited.

The takings at cinema houses during three days next week will be assigned to the War Loan.

Sixty-two Million War Savings Certificates have been sold during the year.

BRITISH NATIONALS' INTERESTS.

THE HAGUE, February 11th.
The Dutch Minister at Berlin will protect the British nationals' interests in Germany.

THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK. FORD'S PEACE BUREAUX.

LONDON, February 11th.
The Rajah of Sarawak has arrived with health restored.
DISSOLVED IN FIVE COUNTRIES.
THE HAGUE, February 11th.
Mr. Ford has dissolved his peace bureaux in five of the neutral countries.

HOLLAND AND SUBMARINISM. STRONG OFFICIAL PROTESTS.

THE HAGUE, February 11th.
A White Book containing correspondence between the Dutch Foreign Minister and the Austro-German Ministers has been issued. The former protests most strongly against unrestricted submarine operations, and says the responsibility for the loss of Dutch ships and lives will fall upon Germany.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES. [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY BEATEN OFF—SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

LONDON, February 11th.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—"The enemy attacked our new positions east of Sailly-Saillisel. He was everywhere unsuccessful."

We repulsed attempted raids south-east of Neuville St. Vaast, east of Vemelles, and South of Neuve Chapelle.

We entered the enemy's lines east of Neuville St. Vaast and destroyed a concrete machine gun emplacement.

We carried out a successful raid at Givenchy and took 28 prisoners.

We dropped bombs on a number of places of military importance, damaging an enemy aerodrome.

FRENCH FRONT.

SURPRISE ATTACKS.

LONDON, February 11th.
A French *communiqué* says:—"We carried out *coup de main* west of the Anvoire sectors at Bezange and Parroy, and made prisoners."

There has been violent artillery fire at Vaucher Austille and Caubieres Wood front.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down, and a French aeroplane last night bombed the railway station and barracks at Karlsruhe.

HIS THIRTY-FIRST VICTORY.

LONDON, February 11th.
A French official message states:—"We carried out a successful *coup de main* west of Ponta Mousson."

There has been lively artillery fire on both banks of the Meuse.

There were numerous French aeroplane bombardments last night, when iron works and railway stations were attacked. Many air fights took place, and two enemy machines, including a tri-plane, were felled, one being Lieut. Guynier's thirty-first victory.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, February 10th.
A Berlin official message states:—"We repulsed a British detachment south of Sailly, and checked a French attack on Hill 304. A French company's assault on Aesvire Hill failed. The Germans penetrated the French lines near Vaux, north of St. Mihiel, and destroyed dug-outs and their inmates."

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES. [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MESOPOTAMIA.

GAINED POSITIONS CONSOLIDATED.

LONDON, February 10th.
A Mesopotamia official message states:—"The positions gained on the 5th instant have been consolidated."

Our artillery on several occasions has bombarded a liquorice factory, which is strongly held by the enemy.

Despite two counter-attacks we secured and consolidated a portion of the new front line west of the Hai, and further westward we secured and consolidated trenches on a frontage of 1,200 yards.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES. [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RESCUING SUBMARINE VICTIMS. A DANGEROUS OCCUPATION.

LONDON, February 11th.
The danger entailed in rescuing submarine victims is illustrated by the evidence given at the inquest by the chief officer of the steamer *St. Ninian*. He said that he had picked up the crew of the *Corsean Prince*, which was sinking a mile ahead of the *St. Ninian*, and that while returning to his own ship he saw the periscope of a submarine, which sank the *St. Ninian* in three minutes. Fourteen were drowned.

A PERUVIAN PROTEST.

GERMAN SUBMARINE FLYING FRENCH FLAG IN SPANISH WATERS.

LONDON, February 10th.
A wireless message from Berlin states that Peru has protested against a German submarine, flying the French flag in Spanish waters, outside the war zone, sinking the Peruvian sailing ship *Lorton*, says that it is an unjustifiable offence, and demands indemnity for damage and punishment of the authors.

MORE SINKINGS.

PIRATES' HEAVY TOLL.

LONDON, February 11th.
The steamers *Danville*, *Hollinside*, *Saxonian*, *Turino*, *Vedamore*, (British), *Songely* (Norwegian), *Vainy* (Swedish), and six small craft have been sunk. The total, including the *California*, amounts to 3,200 tons.

Six of the crew of the *Danville* have died and four are in hospital.

BRITISH INDIA LINER SUNK.

LONDON, February 10th.
The British India liner *Mantola* has been torpedoed. All the passengers were saved, but seven *Lascars* are missing.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES. [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AN ATTACK ON ZEEBRUGGE.

AMSTERDAM, February 10th.
The *Telegraaf* announces that an air squadron attacked Zeebrugge last night.

AERODROME BOMBED.

LONDON, February 10th.
The Admiralty announces that naval aeroplanes attacked an aerodrome at Ghistel on Friday. A large number of bombs reached their objective. All our machines returned.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES. [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN CLAIM.

LONDON, February 10th.
A wireless Austrian official message claims that in the region of Gorizia the Austrians gained a footing in several trenches and inflicted severe sanguinary losses, besides taking 605 men and capturing machine guns.

[Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

WHY HELIGOLAND WAS CEDED TO GERMANY.

Lord George Hamilton in his Reminiscences sheds a sidelight on German methods and on the cession of Heligoland. A Colonel S— told Lord George: "Bismarck sent one of his agents to see me and to tell me that he wished me on my arrival in London to give to Lord Salisbury the following message. That 'Bismarck' had found it impossible to carry on business with Gladstone's Government. They never knew their own mind or case, and at times they would not even answer his letters. He therefore hoped Salisbury would take office, and if he did so he would try to establish better relations with England, as he wanted Great Britain to be a greater force in the councils of Europe than she was at that time." And Lord George Hamilton adds: "It was upon these manifestations of goodwill towards us that we were induced to cede Heligoland to Germany."

CHINA AND GERMANY.

THREATENED SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

ENERGETIC PROTEST AGAINST UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINISM.

[FROM OUR Peking Correspondent.]

PEKING, February 9th.

The Chinese Government handed a Note to the German Ambassador last evening energetically protesting against the new submarine warfare and intimating that should the protest prove ineffectual, the Chinese Government would be constrained to sever diplomatic relations.

The Chinese Note to the German Minister was to the following effect:—"The new measures of submarine warfare inaugurated by Germany, imperilling the lives and properties of Chinese citizens to an even greater extent than the measures previously taken, which have already cost so many human lives to China, constitute a violation of the principles of public international law at present in force. The tolerance of their application would have, as a result, the introduction into international law of arbitrary principles incompatible with even legitimate commercial intercourse between neutral States, and between neutral States with belligerent Powers. The Chinese Government, therefore, protests energetically to the Imperial German Government against the measures proclaimed on February 1st, and sincerely hopes that, with a view to respecting the rights of neutral States and maintaining friendly relations between the two countries, the said measures will not be carried out. In case, contrary to its expectations, this protest should be ineffectual, the Government of the Chinese Republic will be constrained, to its profound regret, to sever the diplomatic relations at present existing between the two countries."

Yesterday the Chinese Government also replied to the American Minister's Note of February 4th in the following terms:—"The Chinese Government is reluctant to believe that Germany will actually carry out the measures proclaimed, which, if allowed to be enforced, would tend to introduce a new principle into public international law. The Chinese Government, being in accord with the principles set forth in your Excellency's Note, and firmly associating itself with the Government of the United States, has taken similar action by protesting energetically to the German Government against the new measures of blockade. The Chinese Government also proposes to take such steps in future as will be deemed necessary for the maintenance of the principles of international law."

As regards future commercial relations, Dr. Clerk very properly insisted on the view that the idea of a self-contained nation was unattainable if such a nation was to prosper. He elaborated the principles of foreign exchange, which are not sufficiently understood by the general public, pointing out that "what a nation required is not money but material things and services. All that the financial system does is to make possible an exchange of these goods and services within the country and in the external world." To give an example—the 32 millions sterling a year going to Canada is mostly used by the Canadian people for the purpose of buying goods from the United States. That country may in turn use the money so placed to its credit in London for the purchase of tea from India, silk from Japan, coffee from Brazil, French works of art, etc. Ultimately our credit to Canada is supplied by exports to the countries where British goods are needed. In other words, imports are as necessary as exports, the one paying for the other. It follows, however, that the country which can export most can import most. Consequently the prosperity of a nation both collectively and individually, is dependent upon the volume and output of her trade and the securing of markets for her productions.

It follows, therefore, that prosperity depends on efficiency in manufacture, alike in the appliances available and in their utilization. Labour thinks often that it does not get its adequate reward. There can be no doubt that the limitation of output is largely a result of the workers' suspicion that the employer or his representative will reduce total earnings, when he considers these too large, by lessening the piece-work rate. The tendency should rather be to offer every inducement to the worker to earn the largest sums per week, provided the price of each article is a fair one, which can be borne by the selling prices available. This latter can be more effectively achieved if the appliances are of the most efficient character. Dr. Clerk entered into a consideration of the census of production taken in 1907, showing that in manufactures the total earnings of industry per head per annum were £102, from which there had to be met, not only the wage of the workers, but the remuneration for capital, the accumulation of funds for the extension of works, and the development of new inventions or industries by experiment and research. If wages are to be increased, and if there is to be development in science and in its application to industry, the volume of output, and therefore its value, must be increased. In America the output per worker per annum is quite 14 times what it is in Great Britain; in Germany it is considerably less. Earnings are fairly proportionate to the respective countries to the output. An increase of the output in Great Britain to the extent of 50 per cent, by greater utilization of automatic machinery would produce a great improvement in our prosperity as a whole, without increasing the working hours, it would tend to raise earnings and increase purchasing power. Our future stability, therefore, will be greatly increased by greater sympathy between employer and employee, and a fuller realization of their mutual obligations and their duty to themselves and to the State.

At Tabora, Mr. Doulton and another missionary, the Rev. Dr. Westgate, were faced with a trumped-up charge of having taught the native Christians heliography, which, it was alleged, had been used in signalling to the enemy. In order to establish evidence, the German commander flogged several natives into saying that they had been taught heliography by the missionaries, but, fortunately for the latter, at the Court-martial the two men brought forward recanted and said that they had told lies. The case fell through, but was taken up again a little later. A third converted native, who was flogged and bullied in a vain attempt to make him swear falsely, replied: "The English have taught us to read and to write and educated us, and taught us of the things of God. Never anything else." This after receiving 110 lashes with a hide-whip.

Right up to the time that a Belgian patrol entered Tabora, Dr. Westgate and Mr. Doulton were menaced with the threat that evidence would yet be obtained, however, when the Germans knew that they would have to give up their East African capital the prisoners were treated a little better and given better food.

GERMAN CRUELTY TO EAST AFRICAN NATIVES.

The Rev. E. W. Doulton of the Church Missionary Society, who has been a prisoner of war in German East Africa for the past two years, describes the flogging of natives by the Germans, who sought by this means to compel their victims to give false evidence.

As the result of a conference with Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, Canadian bankers will furnish a credit of \$50,000,000 (£10,000,000) for the purchase of munitions for the Imperial Government. This makes a total of \$100,000,000 (£20,000,000) provided by Canadian banks and the Government for a similar purpose since the war began.

THE STABILITY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

NO ROOM FOR ANXIETY.

A besetting sin, nationally and individually, is the taking of narrow views, or the failure to grasp the broad significance or influence of incidental occurrences. All capable of taking a broad view should, when possible, lift the vision of the people from their narrow outlook, and Dr. Dugald Clerk did useful service when, in his address as chairman of the Royal Society of Arts, he dealt widely with the stability of Great Britain. The subject covers practically the whole field of thought and action. It raises the question of our financial solvency in the face of immense and increasing burdens imposed upon us by the war. It embraces the entire scope of future trade relations, not only from the imperial but from the international standpoint. It concerns the efficiency of productive methods, and particularly the relation of employer to worker. It encompasses the whole field of applied and pure scientific knowledge, art and literature, in their relation to the well-being of the nation. So far as the financial condition was concerned, Dr. Clerk saw no room for anxiety. He established that our annual income per head of the population now averages £24, as compared with £22 in the case of Germany, while our annual savings, which before the war were 350 millions sterling, increased in 1915 to 600 millions sterling and will probably come up to 1,000 millions sterling in the current year. Our external investments are 4,000 millions sterling—four times those of Germany—and the utilization of the profits from these in paying for war and other supplies from neutral countries without affecting exchange, and the maintenance of our foreign capital, apart altogether from the continuance of import and export trade, are important results of the work of our industry.

As regards future commercial relations, Dr. Clerk very properly insisted on the view that the idea of a self-contained nation was unattainable if such a nation was to prosper. He elaborated the principles of foreign exchange, which are not sufficiently understood by the general public, pointing out that "what a nation required is not money but material things and services. All that the financial system does is to make possible an exchange of these goods and services within the country and in the external world." To give an example—the 32 millions sterling a year going to Canada is mostly used by the Canadian people for the purpose of buying goods from the United States. That country may in turn use the money so placed to its credit in London for the purchase of tea from India, silk from Japan, coffee from Brazil, French works of art, etc. Ultimately our credit to Canada is supplied by exports to the countries where British goods are needed. In other words, imports are as necessary as exports, the one paying for the other. It follows, however, that the country which can export most can import most. Consequently the prosperity of a nation both collectively and individually, is dependent upon the volume and output of her trade and the securing of markets for her productions.

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Known as the
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Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
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HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison, which defies all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being clogged, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds, the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not; try the Grasshopper Treatment; which is a sure and certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Polymorphous Haematomas, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Boils, Sinus, Insect and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of

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Prepared by ALBERT, Albert House, Far-
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Agents: A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.,
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These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaliba, Cubebs, and Injections—CURE the same diseases as these drugs in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name.

Paris, 8, rue Vivienne
Sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

THESE REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH CURE THE MOST OBSTINATE AND PAINFUL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN AND MUCOUS MEMBRANES. THEY ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH CURE THE MOST OBSTINATE AND PAINFUL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN AND MUCOUS MEMBRANES. THEY ARE THE ONLY ONES WHICH CURE THE MOST OBSTINATE AND PAINFUL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN AND MUCOUS MEMBRANES.

THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

General.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DETAINED AS A HOSTAGE. GERMANY'S TREATMENT OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

AMSTERDAM, February 10th.
It is announced from Berlin that Count Bernstorff will sail from New York on the 12th inst., aboard the *Hredenkugth*, and that Mr. Gerard will leave Berlin in a few days.
Recent despatches from Berlin laboriously explained the delay in Mr. Gerard's departure as due to an accumulation of passport work, but in an interview which has been published, the Foreign Under-Secretary, Von Strumm, admits that Mr. Gerard was actually detained as a hostage. He said "we heard nothing from America regarding the treatment of Count Bernstorff and German subjects. Evidently the American Government, after the rupture, prevented Count Bernstorff from telegraphing. We only learned from the Swiss Government that he had received his passports. Such treatment compelled us to take measures against Mr. Gerard."
Von Strumm concludes by hoping the reports of the seizure of German ships by America and the confinement of their crews is untrue. "We do not wish warfare with non-combatants," he said, "such as Great Britain has introduced by internment civilians."

THE WAR LOAN. ITS SUCCESS ASSURED.

LONDON, February 10th.
Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at Leeds, said it was impossible yet to state the extent of the success of the war loan, but he could say to-day that it would not be a failure.

DOUBLE INCOME TAX. DEPUTATION TO MR. BONAR LAW.

LONDON, February 10th.
Four hundred were present at a meeting in the City convened by the Association for the Abolition of Double Income Tax within the Empire. It was decided to request Mr. Bonar Law to receive a deputation on the subject prior to the introduction of the Budget.
Five members of the House of Commons were among the speakers.

ROUMANIAN GENERAL DEGRADED. FIVE YEARS PENAL SERVITUDE.

JASSY, February 10th.
General Sococu has been court martialled and sentenced to five years penal servitude, and degradation for his conduct at the battle of Argess.

EARLIER CABLES. WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING.

LONDON, February 9th.
In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon detailed the steps which are being taken to combat submarine warfare. "We are multiplying our destroyers to escort ships and to act as a screen. We are arming our merchantmen and are developing inventions to discover and destroy submarines. In addition, we are protecting neutrals by organizing sea lanes of safety, and we are building new ships at an accelerated rate." He warned them that far greater restrictions on unnecessary imports would be imposed.

APPROACHING THE CLIMAX.

Lord Curzon emphasised the necessity of economising food and increasing the home production, and of making the War Loan a success. We are now approaching the supreme and terrible times of the war. Possibly in the coming months the enemy would attempt to surpass previous atrocities. We must use every resource to beat him. Our leaders must be courageous, prompt and resolute; otherwise, better man would have to replace them.

THE IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

The Imperial War Cabinet would arrange, if possible, for increased vigour in the prosecution of the war. The Dominions had given much, and they might give more. Secondly, they would discuss peace terms, and, thirdly, discuss post-war problems. The Council might form the nucleus of a future Imperial Constitution. He looked to the coming of the Indians as a means of removing misunderstanding which had hitherto been prevailing in the Dominions. The idea that India was a dangerous and unhealthy competitor in the labour-field had vanished on the battle-field, and the Dominions realise that Indians are fellow-subjects, with similar rights to ourselves.

THE WAR LOAN. SOME LARGE INVESTMENTS.

LONDON, February 9th.
The Corporation of Cardiff Swansea and Glasgow have invested £8,000,000, £3,100,000, and £2,000,000, respectively in the War Loan.
The Star Insurance Company has invested £2,900,000 and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway £200,000.
The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Annuity Trustees have invested £204,500 in the War Loan.

"WAR INEVITABLE." OPINION IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, February 10th.
The *New York World*, which is regarded as an Administration organ, says Americans may make up their minds that war with Germany is inevitable.

OFFERS OF HELP. NEW YORK, February 9th.

Nineteen aeroplane factories have promised to turn out two hundred aeroplanes weekly for the Government.
The National Association of Wool Manufacturers has placed its entire output, valued at a hundred million sterling, at the disposal of the Government.

ARDENT PATRIOTS.

NEW YORK, February 9th.
An anti-war meeting at Colorado was broken up by flag-waving patriots. Many were injured.

GERMAN-AMERICANS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9th.
The delegates of twenty-eight States, representing three million German-Americans, have pledged their loyalty to the United States.
They have endorsed President Wilson's action and have promised to raise German-American regiments in the event of war.

GOVERNMENT TAKING NO RISKS.

NEW YORK, February 9th.
Despite the German-Americans' loud protestations of loyalty to the United States, the Federal authorities are taking the most rigid precautions against plots and conspiracies.
Many important institutions are dismissing Teutonic employees.
All the six-inch guns at West Point are being shipped to New York to protect the city.

GERMAN CAPITAL WITHDRAWN.

NEW YORK, February 9th.
German capital is being withdrawn from American banks and is being transferred to Argentina, which is announced to be maintaining strict neutrality.

PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS STRIKERS.

NEW YORK, February 9th.
President Wilson has threatened to seize eighteen railroads unless the Chicago switchmen withdraw the threat to strike.
SUSPECTED PLOT.
NEW YORK, February 9th.
Two hundred firemen, interned on a German liner, were arrested while hiding on an American liner. It is believed a plot was on foot to bomb the liners.

THE TWO AMBASSADORS. SAFE CONDUCT FOR COUNT BERNSTORFF.

WASHINGTON, February 9th.
Great Britain and France have granted safe conduct to Count Bernstorff and his staff.
LONDON, February 9th.
The Government, warned Washington, when notifying that safe conduct would be given to Count Bernstorff, that Britain will not be responsible for any harm arising "from concrete results of German disregard of international law."

WHAT ABOUT MR. GERARD?

WASHINGTON, February 9th.
The State Department has asked Germany, through Switzerland, why Mr. Gerard is detained in Berlin.
WASHINGTON, February 10th.
Mr. Lansing has disclosed to the State Department that he has not heard from Mr. Gerard though any channel since the evening of the 5th inst. He says he is loath to believe that Germany is detaining him on any excuse whatsoever, which would be absolutely unjustifiable by international law.

OTHER NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

SWEDEN'S ATTITUDE.

STOCKHOLM, February 9th.
Sweden's reply to President Wilson emphasises that she has consistently observed neutrality, and regrets that the United States has not adhered to the proposals of Sweden, which led the Scandinavian Kingdoms to adopt a system of common measures towards belligerents with a view to maintaining international law. The method now chosen by the United States to shorten the war is absolutely opposed to the policy of neutrality which has been followed by Sweden, who is indisposed to change her policy.

PROTEST FROM URUGUAY.

MONTA VIEJO, February 9th.
The Government has replied to the German Note, rejecting the doctrine of unrestricted submarine warfare.

SPANISH WIRELESS STATIONS.

MADRID, February 9th.
A Decree has been issued that all places with wireless stations in Spain will be placed under Government control.

GERMAN WIRELESS STATION IN BRAZIL.

LONDON, February 9th.
Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro states that a German wireless station has been discovered at Nictheroy.

DURATION OF THE WAR. THIS SUMMER MAY SEE THE END.

LONDON, February 8th.
Mr. Hodge, Minister of Labour, speaking at Wolverhampton, said that the recent Allied Conference had determined to do their utmost to terminate the war by the end of the summer. It would not be long before every British merchantman would be armed.

FOOD SCARCITY IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, February 9th.
Queues of women are to be seen outside food shops in the poor quarter of the city.

THE INDIA HIDE TRADE. PROPOSALS FROM BRITISH TANNERS.

LONDON, February 8th.
The *Times* understands that the tanners of the United Kingdom are strongly in favour of developing the trade in Indian "hides." They are prepared to spend much in erecting plants, provided measures are adopted to remove the German taint from the business in India, and to prevent the possibility of the German recovering their control of Indian dealers after the war. They also propose a substantial duty on exports to present enemy countries.

NATIONAL UNITY. CO-OPERATION OF LABOUR PARTY.

LONDON, February 8th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Wardle, on behalf of the Labour Party, joined in Mr. Asquith's plea for national unity. Labour, he said, would do its utmost to further the nation's cause if it were consulted in war measures.

EMPIRE-GROWN COTTON. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE ASKED.

LONDON, February 8th.
Replying to a deputation of the Lancashire cotton trade asking for Government assistance for cotton-growing within the Empire, and suggesting the formation of a Committee representing the Government and the cotton trade to deal with the matter, Mr. Roberts said he could not promise financial assistance until after the war, but the proposals would receive the utmost attention.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, February 9th.
Mr. Chamberlain has been deputed as Political Aide-de-Camp to Lieut. Gen. Sir James Dunlop Smith, who will be in attendance on the Maharajah of Bikanir, Sir James Meston and Sir Satyendra Sinha at the Imperial War Conference.

EXAMINED FOR THE FOURTH TIME.

LONDON, February 9th.
Reuter's correspondent at Berne states that Austrian civilians between the ages of 20 and 45, except miners, are being re-examined by the military authorities for the fourth time.

INTENSE COLD IN GERMANY. SHORTAGE OF COAL.

LONDON, February 9th.
The intense cold which prevails in Germany is greatly aggravated by a shortage of coal.
A temperature of 18 degrees below zero is reported from Leipzig.
All places of amusement in Saxony have been closed in order to save fuel.

Naval Activities. LATEST CABLES. [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN. TWO DEATHS FROM EXPOSURE.

LONDON, February 10th.
Two of the *Vedmore* victims have died as a result of ten hours exposure in open boats.

FIVE DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

MADRID, February 10th.
A trawler has picked up a boat containing three Englishmen and one American negro, part of the crew of the torpedoed steamer *Dauntless*. The men had been without food for five days and their condition was terrible. They had to be sent to hospital.

EARLIER CABLES. BRITISH DESTROYER MINED. ALL THE OFFICERS LOST.

LONDON, February 9th.
The Admiralty announces that a British destroyer of the older type, while patrolling the Channel, was mined and sunk. All the officers were lost. There are five survivors.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN. AMERICAN LINERS POSTPONE SAILINGS.

NEW YORK, February 9th.
The American Line has indefinitely postponed the sailings of the liners *St. Louis* and *St. Paul*, as the State Department has refused to advise the Company whether the ships can enter the German war zone. The State Department, however, points out that neutral vessels are entitled to arm in self-defence, and that American ships have the right to traverse any part of the high seas.

THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE SAILINGS IS SHARPLY CRITICISED IN THE PRESS, WHICH SAYS IT IS EQUIVALENT TO AN ADMISSION OF A GERMAN BLOCKADE OF AMERICAN PORTS; BUT THE FACT THAT THE AMERICAN LINE IS SEEKING FOR MEN OF EXPERIENCE IN HANDLING GUNS IS REGARDED AS INDICATING THAT THE *St. Louis* WILL BE SENT INTO THE WAR ZONE WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO DEFEND HERSELF.

AMERICAN CHILDREN ON THE "CALIFORNIA."

PHILADELPHIA, February 9th.
Two of the lost children on the *California* were born in America and were regarded as Americans though they were of British parentage.

BELGIAN RELIEF SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, February 8th.
Belgian relief is paralysed owing to two relief ships being sunk—the *Euphrates*, prior to the German announcement, with nearly all the crew lost, and the *Laczkow*, after January 31st, with one survivor out of twenty-five.
Both were clearly marked and provided with safe conducts.

SHELLED WITHOUT WARNING.

LONDON, February 9th.
The Captain of the sunken Norwegian steamer *Ida* states that a submarine shelled the vessel without warning ceaselessly till she sank. The Chief Officer and the steward were killed.

MORE SINKINGS.

LONDON, February 9th.
The sinking of the following steamers is announced:—*Adul*, *Corsean Prince*, *Crown Point*, *Saint Ninian*, *Saxon Britain*, and *Vestra* (British), *Ferruccio* (Spanish), four British small craft, and one each of Norwegian and Peruvian sailing ships. The total tonnage sunk amounts to 20,000 tons.

THE NEAR EAST. EARLIER CABLES. [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, February 9th.
Admiral La Caze, Minister of Marine, interviw, confirmed the views of a representative, that there would probably be a month or two of active submarine warfare, then a period of relative inactivity, owing to heavy enemy losses.

VAST IMPROVEMENT IN EVERY RESPECT.

LONDON, February 8th.
Lord Curzon, in the House of Lords, declared there had been a vast improvement in every respect in Mesopotamia, with the result that there was a wonderful recovery in the spirits of the forces. Letters which he had received from officers in Mesopotamia all expressed confidence, and specially praised the wonderful endurance and constancy of the Indian troops under the most difficult conditions. This improvement had been reflected in the character of the results of the recent military operations, and the force was now able to threaten very seriously the main front of the enemy on the left bank of the river. Although operating in a secondary theatre, the force was playing far from an unimportant part in the world-wide campaign, in killing large numbers of the enemy and upholding very considerable forces of the Turkish Army, thereby easing the positions of Russia and ourselves in the Caucasus and Persia, also in retaining positions of great strategic importance, and in putting an effective extinguisher on the Pan-German dream of a great Teutonic dominion extending from the Bosphorus to the Persian Gulf. Lastly, they were preparing for future eventualities.

TO PUT YOUR BLOOD IN THE RIGHT STATE DERIVE GOOD FROM YOUR FOOD, TAKE DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS. WITHOUT ANY PURGATIVE OR WEAKENING EFFECT THEY PURIFY YOUR BLOOD AND ENRICH IT, SO THAT YOU WILL NOT ONLY HAVE AN EXCELLENT APPETITE FOR YOUR FOOD, BUT ALSO BE ABLE TO DIGEST IT COMFORTABLY AND GET BENEFIT FROM IT. BUT A WORD OF WARNING. YOU MUST NOT EXPECT THIS RESULT FROM PINK PILLS THAT ARE NOT GENUINE. THERE IS A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS AND THE SUBSTITUTES SOMETIMES OFFERED. SO GET DR. WILLIAMS' AND WATCH HOW YOUR APPETITE WILL IMPROVE.

PREPARING THE WAY.

AMSTERDAM, February 9th.
The *Les Nouvelles* states that the Germans are building new railways in the Loize region towards the Rhine.

AN UNDIGESTED DINNER.

Worse than an ill-cooked dinner is a dinner which you can't digest. Do you know what it is to turn away from the best food, ill-humoured and without appetite, though you know it is dinner time and that you need food to sustain you? This is Nature's way of telling you that your digestion is out of order. Your stomach is not in a fit state to absorb food if you eat it, or your blood able to carry the necessary nourishment to your nerves, brain and muscles. First of all, put off eating until you are hungry. If you eat when you are not hungry you can't digest.

To put your blood in the right state to derive good from your food, take Dr. Williams' pink pills. Without any purgative or weakening effect they will purify your blood and enrich it, so that you will not only have an excellent appetite for your food, but also be able to digest it comfortably and get benefit from it. But a word of warning. You must not expect this result from pink pills that are not genuine. There is a world of difference between Dr. Williams' pink pills and the substitutes sometimes offered. So get Dr. Williams' and watch how your appetite will improve.

Free. A book of useful suggestions for those with a delicate digestion will be sent free if you write a post card to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90, Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Dr. Williams' pink pills are obtainable from dealers everywhere, also post free at \$1.50 the bottle (\$5 for 6) from the above address.

THE SENUSI ROUTED.

LONDON, February 9th.
An official message from Egypt says:—The Senussi main force south of Gihra was routed.
We occupied Siwa, and also the Munasib Pass, and captured a convoy. We ambushed the leading party from Gihra.

RUSSIAN GENERAL KILLED.

LONDON, February 8th.
A Russian official message says:—In the region of Manolova, General Kardinalovski was killed by a rifle bullet. The enemy bombarded Standslav with twelve-inch guns.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT. LATEST CABLES. [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK. SUBSTANTIAL GAINS.

LONDON, February 10th.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says the enemy were hard pressed and have fallen back well behind Grandcourt. We are seriously menacing the Serre.

He refers to the heavy fighting around Beaumont, lasting from Saturday night until Monday afternoon, at the end of which we overcame strong enemy positions and advanced our outposts five hundred yards over a front of eleven hundred yards.

Bitter weather is being experienced. The water in the water-bottles is frozen solid. A tribute however is paid to the Army Service corps for providing hot rations in the support trenches.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

LONDON, February 9th.
Sir Douglas Haig reports successful raids to the east of Vermelles and to the south-east of Ypres. Many dug-outs were destroyed and the enemy's attempt to approach our lines to the south of Armentiers was caught by a barrage and easily repulsed. Artillery caused two explosions in the enemy's lines.

EARLIER CABLES. ENEMY ATTACK FAILS. A FRENCH SUCCESS.

LONDON, February 8th.
A French communiqué says:—An enemy attack in the region of Vaux les Palameux, east of the Meuse, completely failed.
There was violent artillery firing in the Woëvre.

German aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk and Frouard regions, four people being killed and four injured.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, February 8th.
A German official wireless message says:—We repulsed an English attack near the Serre.

We lost ground near Bailescourt. The English attacked north of St. Pierre Vast wood and retained a small front.

During January we lost thirty-four aeroplanes, the Anglo-French and Russians losing fifty-five.

PREPARING THE WAY.

AMSTERDAM, February 9th.
The *Les Nouvelles* states that the Germans are building new railways in the Loize region towards the Rhine.

TO-MORROW

Noon—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Wednesday, 14th Feb.—
12.15 p.m.—Ladies' Recreation Club, Annual General Meeting at the City Hall.

Saturday, 17th Feb.—
Noon—Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Monday, 19th Feb.—
12.30 p.m.—Guinness & Co., Ltd., General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews.

Thursday, 22nd Feb.—
Noon—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Saturday, 24th Feb.—
Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, meeting of Shareholders at the City Hall.

Monday, 26th Feb.—
Hongkong Races—1st Day.

Tuesday, 27th Feb.—
Hongkong Races—2nd Day.

Wednesday, 28th Feb.—
Hongkong Races—3rd Day.

Saturday, 3rd March.—
Hongkong Races—4th Day.

Thurs. and Fri., 8th and 9th Feb.—
Flora and Vegetable Show in the Botanical Gardens.

Saturday, 10th March.—
12.30 p.m.—Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd., General Meeting at the Office of the Liquidators, New Government Building.

SPACE

humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

♦ **Dysmnesia or WIND**, to two points.

5. **FORNICES WIND**, according to Bandelin feel

6. **STYRIA or WARMING**, a blue str. & detn. below, clouding, & drizzling rain, fog, & gloomy, & hail; lightning, & overcast, & passing showers, & equal rain, snow, & thunder, & visibility, w. dew (we), & 7. **RARE** in inches, tenths and hundred.

CONSTIPATION IS DANGEROUS

because it poisons the system, causing sick headaches, biliousness, torpid liver, bad complexion, disordered digestion.

PINKETTES

dispel constipation, regulate the bowels, restore regularity, cheerfulness and health.

Of all chemists, or post free, 60 cents the phial. from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 66, Bechoon Road, Shanghai.

81-25

1

dispel constipation, regulate the liver,
restore regularity, cheerfulness and
health.
Of all chemists, or post free, 60 cents
the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine
Co., 96, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
81-25

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG, ABEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

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General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and HANGKOW	"CHANGCHOW"	On 13th Feb. 10 A.M.
PARHOL and HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 13th Feb. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 13th Feb. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, W'W'W' CHEFOO & DALNY	"SHANJI"	On 14th Feb. D Light
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 14th Feb. Noon
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 15th Feb. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 21st Feb. Noon

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CEINHUA" "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN".
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI", "CHENAN", "LUOHOW", "KINGCHOW", "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG", with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN" ... [Capt. A. E. Hodgins] ... TUESDAY, 13th Feb., at 11 A.M.
"HAICHING" ... [Capt. W. C. Passmore] ... THURSDAY, 15th Feb., at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
For Freight or passage apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Lines.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS. LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Straits about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due London about
The Intermediates	Service is	Temporarily Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to—
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA, BAY
CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE [YOKOHAMA MARU] WED'DAY, 14th
Capt. Terada 12,500 Feb. at Noon
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE
[TAMBA MARU] TUESDAY, 6th
NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA... Capt. Akimatsu 12,500 Mar. at Noon

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BANGALANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND,
TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGALANGA.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

SHANGHAI and KOBE ... [TENSIN MARU] SATURDAY, 17th
Capt. Shira 3,000 Feb.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...
[MIYAZAKI MARU] MONDAY, 19th
Capt. Teranaka 10,000 Feb. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...
[KITANO MARU] THURSDAY, 22nd
Capt. F. E. Cope 10,000 Feb. at 11 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK -- MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.
[Wireless Telegraphy.]

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Telephone Nos. 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	TUES., 13th Feb., Noon.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	MON., 26th Feb.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 6th Mar.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	SATUR., 24th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	MON., 2nd April.
PERSIA MARU	8,000 — 14 knots	MON., 16th April.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$250 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of obtaining from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Pacific Railway.
Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA,
CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.
TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building. [57]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

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"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 15th Feb., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

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